

# THE EVENING STAR

VOL. XXIII.—NO. 128.

WASHINGTON, D. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1883.

THREE CENTS

## THE DEAD AND DYING.

Whole Families Wiped Out in the Path of the Cyclone.

Terrible Scenes Among the Ruins in Beauregard and Wesson.

Upward of a Hundred Persons Killed and Three Hundred Wounded.

Snow, Ice, and Frost at Various Points—Fruit Ruined.

## THE CYCLONE'S TRACK.

**SPECIAL DISPATCH.**  
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 24.—During the great storm Sunday night the house of Horace McClelland, near Springfield, Ala., was partly blown down and Hill Hawkins (white) was instantly killed. Several members of McClelland's family were injured, two fatally. In the neighborhood of McClelland's twenty houses were unroofed and three or four completely destroyed. Monday morning the spectacle was presented of people taking their bed clothes from limbs of trees, where they had been blown by the wind.

A LIST OF THE DEAD.

**By Associated Press.**  
NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—The Times-Democrat's special gives the following complete list of deaths in Beauregard resulting from the cyclone: Miss Mary Mitchell, Miss Anna Clasing, Mrs. Huber, George White, Ernest Bahr, Mrs. Westerfield, an infant child of John W. Ross, Miss E. Torrell, Jerry Meyer (colored), J. A. Williams, William Sanford, Miss Enia Benton, William Parker, Louis Parker, a child of Julia Schreier, aged 10; Milton Storr, Capt. Lamkin, Dr. Luther Jones, wife and two children; Miss George Mitchell, Rev. T. Green, of Crystal Springs; William Keating, of Wesson; John S. Farrell, Mr. Sandifer and wife, Joe Hurst (colored), Caleb Ellis, a child of Melissa Bush, a child of Freeman Eastling.

At Beauregard to-day all was bustle and confusion. Gains of men were at work getting out goods from wrecked stores, and scores of ox teams were hauling recovered property away. The homeless people had gotten together their remaining effects, and were moving them in wagons and carts, and some were taking the debris of the broken box cars. The relief committee, headed by L. O. Bridwell, was actively and systematically at work, issuing rations and distributing clothing. The Times-Democrat's physicians, Dr. W. L. Wesson, and also assisting the wounded. Assistance also came from Jackson, Utica, and other points. In making rounds among the wounded very sad scenes were witnessed, and groans and moans were heard everywhere. In one place touching was to see little children, numbers of them scarcely more than babes, who did not understand it all and with pain and mystification had got beyond their years and were heroic. Scarcely a minute passed without the little ones and none complained. But one little girl of 3 years wanted her mamma to "come and fix my arm"—a poor, battered little arm. No one could fix it but mamma, and mamma was dead. There was a five-year-old boy whose face was bruised and battered and whose head was gashed by an ugly wound. He was unconscious, but even with his brain clouded and not knowing where he felt pain, he moaned and rolled in bed. He and the little girl were the only babies the correspondent heard to murmur or make complaint. A little boy was still unconscious to-night.

**THE WOUNDED AT BEAUREGARD.**  
Mrs. L. Bloom, a little girl, name unknown, Miss R. Hamilton, H. Shoaf, Miss Alice Benton, Miss Jennie Benton, Mrs. Evelyn Benton, Miss Belle Carter, John F. Weeks, Charles Dunbar, Mrs. H. F. Carter, Miss Ruth Higdon, Mrs. H. Nichols, Mrs. Belle Schreier, Mrs. William Parker, Mrs. Lamkin, Henry Lamkin, a young man; Mrs. Terrell and four children, Mrs. Frank Thomas and daughter, John Ross, and wife, Morgan Jaynes, M. Daniels and son, Mr. Turnbull, of Brookhaven; John Hallway and wife, W. E. Wesson, telegraph operator; A. J. Ferguson and family of ten; Dr. Pierce, wife and child, Henry Lane, F. Levison, Charles Eldridge, Charles Lane, F. Robertson, Miss Calia Hamilton, Mr. Moody and wife, J. T. White and wife, L. Dunn and wife, and Mrs. Peets.

A special to the *Pineyune*, from Jackson, Miss., reports the killing of ten persons at Crawford's residence, near Rockport, Miss. No particulars are given.

The weather to-day was very warm. To-night overcasts are in use and fire comfortable.

Gov. Lowery and Maj. Barksdale go to Beauregard and Wesson to-morrow. Liberal subscriptions have been made by citizens of Vicksburg for the sufferers.

**TWO CYCLONES.**

A special to the *Times-Democrat* from West Point states that two cyclones passed over Clay county on Sunday. One about noon passed over the western part of the county and the other about 1 o'clock over the central and southern part. Both were terrific leveling houses, fences, and trees and spreading death and destruction in their paths. Near Hohenlinden thirty persons were reported to have been killed, and near Pine Bluff seventeen fatalities were reported. A number of persons were killed in different parts of the county, but how many is not yet known. In West Point the court and law buildings, the Central hotel, and several stores were unroofed. A disaster was found in the country that had been carried fifty miles by the wind. The afflicted and distressed are being cared for by the more fortunate. No estimate of the loss to property can yet be made.

**THE KILLED AT WESSON.**

Miss Sallie Ford, Mrs. Wilkerson and son, a child of William Blackburn, Sam Benton, a child of Nathan Loftins, four nephews of J. F. Gibson, a child of Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Cancoy and child, Anna Clasing, James Smith, colored, John Hunter, colored, Willie White, three negroes, named Keating, George Hallway, and a child of Mrs. H. F. Carter.

The following is a partial list of the wounded at Wesson: Mrs. Duncan and child, William Blackburn, Mrs. Ford and daughter, Mrs. Benton, Mr. Lee and wife, Henry Nixon, Mrs. Beard and daughter, a daughter of Mrs. Rafter, Mrs. Henderson, a little daughter of Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. McManus, Joe Williams, Mrs. Pink Williams, a child of Mrs. Joe Williams, Turner Gibson, a child of Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Tabor, Mrs. Drane, Miss Walker.

**THE DETAILS AT WESSON.**

WESSON, Miss., April 24.—The first place reached by the cyclone on Sunday was Georgetown, a small village on the Pearl river. Many residents of that place and vicinity were assembled in the Methodist church, the quarterly circuit being in session. The cyclone struck the church, and one of the side walls fell in upon the congregation. The minister, Rev. H. B. Lewis, had his skull fractured, and his chances for recovery are very slight. Mr. Savage, who rushed out of the church, was instantly killed, a falling limb of a tree striking him and breaking his neck. Joe Hornumback was slightly injured, as was also Miss Steele. Mrs. Allen was seriously hurt. The large congregation had a most wonderful escape with the exception of those above named, for as the cyclone struck the church, as if by inspiration they fell upon their knees, and the benches shielding them, they escaped with trifling injuries. A negro church near by was also visited by the tornado and was destroyed.

Three of the worshippers were killed outright and eight or ten others were injured. A

number of residences and a store were leveled with the ground. John W. Crawford, his wife, daughter, grandchild, and a servant were instantly killed. Mrs. Crawford was blown 300 yards, and all of the family were so crushed and mutilated as to be hardly recognizable, presenting a terrible appearance. The children of John Beasley and those of Mrs. Ryan were instantly killed. Mrs. Ryan was blown from the effects of the storm. All of the stock in the path of the storm was killed by being crushed to death by flying timbers. Billy Parker, his wife, and child, and a daughter of William Royals were also killed. Opposite Georgetown, in Sampson county, the residence of James Bass was demolished and one member of his family was killed.

**FROM THE RED RIVER COUNTRY.**  
NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—The *Pineyune's* Natchez (Miss.) special says: The storm of Sunday seems to have had its origin in the Red river country and passed to the north-east. It blew down the gin houses and three-quarters of the cabins on Surget Ashley's place, in Concordia parish, wounding seven or eight persons, principally children. One woman was killed.

The storm also blew down the gin house on Green's place and prostrated the camps at Natchez. The levee works, crossed the river twelve miles below Natchez, passed two miles east of it, wrecked the fair-grounds building and heavy houses on Hatten's place and some in Morgantown, and wounded many colored persons. The storm which passed near Natchez does not appear to have been the same as that which visited Wesson and Beauregard, as it occurred at 10:30 a. m.

Many operatives in Natchez mills have relatives among the killed and wounded at Wesson.

The board of aldermen to-day appropriated \$500, and the citizens subscribed \$100, for the relief of Wesson and Beauregard.

**DAMAGE BY THE STORM.**

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 24.—A special telegram from Lancaster, S. C., to the *Daily Register* says the new bridge of the Cheraw and Chester railway over the Catawba river, except a small portion on the Chester side, was swept away by the freshet this morning. The bridge had been in use about ten days.

CHICAGO, April 24.—By a storm on Lake Michigan last night the boat house of the Farragut Boat club on the lake shore was completely demolished. The loss is \$6,000. This is a second loss of a like character sustained by the boat club during the present season.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 24.—Great damage is reported by the storm in Clark county to crops, houses, &c. One negro was killed and two persons fatally injured.

Reports from Crawford, Ga., show considerable damage by the storm. Many houses were blown down and many injured by lightning. There was great loss of property. A negro was killed near Root.

The family of Josephus Root in Carroll county, Ga., were killed in a natchaboom by the Sunday night freshet. A man named Root was also missing.

The Savannah Griffin and North Alabama railway was damaged to the extent of \$40,000. There was an expenditure of \$10,000 for the little ones and none complained. But one little girl of 3 years wanted her mamma to "come and fix my arm"—a poor, battered little arm. No one could fix it but mamma, and mamma was dead. There was a five-year-old boy whose face was bruised and battered and whose head was gashed by an ugly wound. He was unconscious, but even with his brain clouded and not knowing where he felt pain, he moaned and rolled in bed. He and the little girl were the only babies the correspondent heard to murmur or make complaint. A little boy was still unconscious to-night.

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very extended areas, and characterized by a spiral motion of the wind. In the northern hemisphere the winds usually blow from the center in a direction contrary to the hands of the watch. In the southern hemisphere the winds usually blow in the contrary direction. In the tornado the winds blow frequently in both directions, and the contrary movement is seen to be inevitable. What the mechanism of the Loofden islands is to the ocean of water the tornado is to the ocean of air.

The tornado is described as being caused by the contact of atmospheres of unequal temperature. This, however, does not at all account for the peculiar individuality, the semi-intelligent malignity, the appalling strength of approach, and the whole diabolical character of the storm. Its violence and intensity are plain enough matters. But there is something generic about the tornado which science fails to account for. Another feature of the tornado is that it is local. It appears suddenly, almost without warning, and disappears as suddenly as it came. Its rise cannot be formulated; its termination is equally obscure; only its effects are unmistakable and plain. The most marked indications of its coming, as described by weather scientists, are a sultry, oppressive condition of the atmosphere, a peculiar stillness that cannot fail to attract attention, with the appearance of singularly formed clouds in the northwest and southwest. These clouds approach each other, coalesce, and from their union comes the great, funnel-shaped tornado cloud, the lower end of which traces out like a giant's arm, spreading the track of the devastating whirlwind.

On the nineteenth instant an area of low barometric pressure was developed on the Oregon coast a little south of the Columbia river. Its center passed slowly southward and eastward, until Sunday afternoon, the twenty-second instant, it was central in Missouri south of Jefferson City. The barometric depression at that time extended over all the United States of the Rocky mountain. On Sunday afternoon the winds north of the central point of lowest pressure in Missouri were blowing from the east and northeast; south of it, from the west and southwest; east of it, from the south and southeast, and west of it, from the north and northwest. At various places the point of contact of these winds was developed by the aid of mysterious local causes in the tornadoes. Thus the cold northwesterly winds blowing down the valley of the Arkansas and Red rivers, meeting the warm southerly winds from the Gulf of Mexico over Mississippi, were the first or provoking causes of the terrific tornadoes that developed in several distinct localities in the south and west.

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## POLITICAL POINTS.

Senator McPherson Explains His Vote on the Tariff.

McDaniel Elected Governor of Georgia—Dukes's Successor Chosen.

TRIDENT, N. J., April 24.—Numerous attacks upon Senator McPherson, recent vote on the tariff bill in congress by democratic journals throughout the state have called for a reply from the senator which is published in the *Trenton Times* to-day in the shape of a personal letter from Mr. McPherson to Mr. Mott, the editor of that journal. The senator says he does not believe in either free trade or high protection. I believe, he says, in a tariff for revenue, with protection or discrimination without a revenue limit, and have no sympathy with the doctrine that the tariff should be levied for revenue regardless of its effect upon home industries. I am not conscious that I have ever, by voice or vote, given aid in support of a tariff upon any article so high as to prohibit foreign competition and thus nullify the object for which tariffs are raised, to wit: for revenue. If I have so done at any time I have exceeded my constitutional limit and have stretched the rule I have adopted for my guides as being the only proper adjustment of a tariff. The senator concludes his letter as follows:

It is charged that I was the only senator claiming to be a democrat who cast his vote for a tariff bill. This is a true statement, and the others have my sympathy. The bill in question was and is not satisfactory to me, but it was the only one that I could vote for. The people demanded reduction in taxation, and the bill for which I voted saved them \$70,000,000 in the next year, and estimated upon the basis of 1882. It transfers from the dutiable to the free list a great variety of articles which enter into our manufactures, and thus it relieves the people of the burden of taxation, and the bill for which I voted saved them \$70,000,000 in the next year, and estimated upon the basis of 1882. It transfers from the dutiable to the free list a great variety of articles which enter into our manufactures, and thus it relieves the people of the burden of taxation, and the bill for which I voted saved them \$70,000,000 in the next year, and estimated upon the basis of 1882. 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